reduction of 20 per cent. (or one-fifth of the full charge) see made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction is per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one will order and pay for at one time ten or more copies. It is encounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forced to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any or than the time for which it is so paid for.

# THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

Extracts from the Business Proceedings.

### SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

IN SENATE.

l order—
MILLER rose and addressed the Senate until three
declaring his willingness to have done all that sound
distributed for the rescus of the white inhabitants of
as ; but as it became appearent, from the architecture
d in the cold, calculating, selfish considerations of one
policy, of "save me and take me," he could neither
in his heart nor his judgment to give the present bill
apport, and expressed the opinion that Senators on the
side had se fixed their minds on the extensions of terrimaterial foreign subjects, that they had entirely lost sight of

Mr. CALHOUN expressed a wish to be heard; but the s of the hour and the exhausted state of the Senate ad-ed him that it would be better to move an adjournment,

the appropriate hour, some others were presented, and a tion was submitted by Mr. CLARKE and adopted calling be President for information as to whether any orders had given to our naval officers to proceed to Yucatan, for the ection of the inhabitants; and if so, to communicate such

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, by leave, previous notice aving been given, introduced a bill for the relief of the West eliciana Railroad Company. Read twice and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

PAYMENT FOR A SLAVE.

PAYMENT FOR A SLAVE.

The House, on motion of Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. Stas, in the chair.)

The first bill on the calendar was the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Hodges, deceased. It provides for the payment for a slave conveyed from the United States by the British fleet in the year 1814. The amount appropriated by the bill is two hundred and eighty dollars, out of the fund (if so much there be unapplied) allotted by the British Government under the first article of the treaty of Ghent.

Mr. TUCK rose and addressed the committee in a speech of nearly an hour's length in opposition to the bill and on the subject of slavery generally.

Mr. RHETT (who reported the bill) explained the bill and replied briefly to Mr. TUCK.

Messrs. BURT, CHAPMAN, VENABLE, WOOD-

nd in support of the bill.

Mr. ATKINSON moved to amend the bill by

fifter the words "the sum of \$280 out of the fund (if so much there be unapplied,") the words "and not necessary to the discharge of claims that were allowed by the commissioners and yet uneatisfied."

The debate was then continued by Mossrs. COLLAMER

and GIDDINGS.
After Mr. GIDDINGS concluded— The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. BRODHEAD asked leave to introduce

tion to amend the constitution of the United States.

And then the House adjourned.

# MONDAY, MAY 15, 1848.

# IN SENATE.

[The Reporter had but an instant to glance at these orders before they were sent to the printer, in order that the document might be on the tables of the Senators to-morrow. The ment might be on the tables of the Senators to-morrow. The communication of the 8th instant directs the Commodore to allow powder to be landed at Sisal, provided the Commodore has reason to think that it will not be used against us. That has reason to think that it will not be used against us. That
of the 12th instant compliments Com. Perry on his efforts,
with his limited means, to give sid; and satisfaction that he
should have visited the coast; directs the entire force of the goes on to say that, "while the United States are engaged in a war with Mexico, the actual presence, without our consent, of the armed force of a neutral Power, within the ter ritory of our enemy, co-operating with any portion of the Mexican people in military operations, cannot be permitted. Such a state of things, it is hoped, will not occur. If you should have reason to believe that it will, you will communicate it without further delay, that the President may take

Mr. WESTCOTT, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the relief of Obed Hussey.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Bancroft Woodcock, accompanied, in each case, by a report.

The following resolution, submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Hannegan, was taken up and adopted:

HANKEGAN, was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the consulate at Muscat, in the dominions of the Imaum, upon the same footing with those of Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, in the

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARALSON moved to suspend the rules to enable

servency of war, of the amount thus expended, and that the same was necessary and proper for the troops aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And b it further enacted. That an amount sufficient to refund saft expenses so incurred be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise amounts. appropriated.

CHATER OF WASHINGTON.

otherwise appropriated.

CHAPMAN moved a suspension of the rules in order to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideration of the bill to amend the Union from the further consideration of the bill to amend the Union from the further consideration of the bill to amend the Union from the further consideration of the bill to amend the Charter of the city of Washington.

By commod consent he stated that the charter election of this city was very near at hand, being appointed either for the first of June or the first Monday of June. This bill embraced a compromise charter, which had been agreed to, after the question being advertised, by four-fifths of the inhabitants of the city. The principal difficulty which had existed in former years was with reserence to the right of suffrage. They had unanimously agreed upon a basis of suffrage, he had been informed by a number of the inhabitants of the city, and particularly by the Corporation.

The question being taken the rules were suspended, and the bill was laid before the House and read.

After some further explanation, the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was passed without a division.

A motion of Mr. STEWART calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for some statistical information in regard to the exports and imports of specie, breadstuffs are occupied the time of the House for the remainder of the day.

# Tuesday, May 16, 1848.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1848.

IN SENATE.

The Yucatan bill being called up as the special order—
Mr. BAGBY rose and addressed the Senate until the usual hour of adjournment, sustaining the bill on the ground of policy, and contending that when policy was combined with humanity it was doubly binding. He defended the Administration with much zeal from all direct and implied censure that had been cast upon it in the course of dobate, and avowed his belief that we ought to hold Yucatan at least until Mexico could sustain her.

The question was then taken on the amen DAVIS, of Mississippi, as modified at the suggestion of Mr. Lawis, (the whole given in the proceedings of a prior day,) and decided in the negative: Ayes 5, noes 26.

The question then recurred on ordering the original bill to

engrossed, when Mr. DIX offered on amendment which is given below. The vote was about to be put on the amendment of

Mr. CLAYTON said he was as anxious as any Senato Mr. CLAYTON said he was as anxious as any senator present, even the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hannican) included, that the subject should be brought to a close; but it must be remarked that the vote on the amendment just gives showed that there were more than twenty Senators absent, and showed that there were more than twenty Senators absent, and he submitted to the Senate whether they had not better adjourn, with the understanding that the vote should be taken to-

morrow.

Mr. HANNEGAN expressed his extreme desire to have the bill disposed of. He would yield in the present instance, and suffer the bill to be postponed; but, so far as he was concerned, he gave notice that he should do all in his power to marrow, alike reto press the subject to a consummation to-morrow, alike gardless of importunities from either side of the chamber. Mr. CLAYTON. Then let it be understood that the v shall be taken to-morrow.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, from the Commit

and twenty-one others, mounted Tennessee volumeers, and a bill to authorize an increase of the number of derks in the Treasury Department; which bills were severally read and

P. Yonge; which bills were read and committed.

Also, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Thomas Chaney. Laid on the table.

Mr. THIBGDEAUX, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a collection district of South Carolina and for other purposes. Read and committed.

Mr. GRINNELL, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the issue of a register to the brig Encarnacion. The bill was read a first and second time and ordered to be represented being any committee.

engrossed; being engrossed, was read a third time and passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Philip J. Fontane. Read and committee.

Mr. PUTNAM, from the Committee on Public Lands,

Mr. COLLAMER, from the same States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 13th instant, calling for copies of any orders to officers of our naval squadron in relation to giving aid to Yucatan, a communication from the Navy Department containing copies of orders issued on the 8th and 12th May to Commodore Perry.

to the Senate.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Kentucky, from the same reported a bill to settle the title to cerain tracts of land in the State of Arkansas, and a bill to authorize the location of certain adjudicated claims in the State of Arkansas commonly known as Lovely donation claims; which bills were read and

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill extending to John Whitsett's heirs the privilege of purchasing a quarter section of land which was given to him by an act approved March 2, 1839; which bill was real a first and second time and ordered to be engrossed, and leing engrossed, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Also, from the same committee, made an adverse report on the petition of Archibald Laughrey, deceased. Laid on the table.

Mr. COBB. of Alabama from the same committee and the same committee and the same committee.

Mr. COBB. of Alabama, from the same ed a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to sppropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841. The bill was read a first and second time, when Mr. C. moved that the bill

s immediate passage.

Mr. CONGER moved to commit the bill to the Commit the bill the bil

of the whole.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved the previous question, which was seconded, and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to be sugrossed, and was engrossed, read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for con-

currence.

Mr. COBB, also, from the same committee verse report on the petition of Alfred R. Rand

Mr. EMBREE, by general consent, offered a presentle and resolution; which were agreed to.

The preamble sets forth that Congress granted to the State of Indiana the reserved township in Gibson county, in said State, for the use of a university of learning, which deprived the people of said township of the sixteenth section for school purposes, and to remedy which Congress granted other lands in lieu of said sixteenth section, and that the said other lands Mr. HARALSON moved to suspend the rules to enable him to move that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of the bill to refond money for expenses incurred, subsistence or transportation furnished for the use of volunteers during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States Ages 92, ones 26. Two-thirds voting in favor thereof the rules were suspended.

The bill was then taken up and read.

Mr. H. briefly explained the bill. It revived and extended the provisions of the resolution of the last Congress so as to embrace companies, towns, corporations, individuals, &c., and frequired proof to be made to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. It was framed as nearly as practicable in accordance with the views of the House, as expressed when the therefore demanded the previous question.

The previous question was escanded; and under its operation the bill was engrossed, read a third time, and passed, as follows:

A BILL to refund moneys for expenses incurred, subsistence or transportation furnished for the use of volunteers during the present war, before being mustered or received into the service of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the provisions of the joint resolution, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An action for the limit them tansportation during the present war, before being mustered and received into the service of the United States," be and the same and the same back to the House with an amondment. Committed.

Also, from the same committee, to whom was referred Section to the service of the United States, "be and the canadical to be passed in relation to the unsed eight hundred and forty-seven, and entitled "An act to accord the net experience of the subsection of the service of the United States, "be and the same and the subsection of frauds on the Post Office and hundred and forty-seven, and entitled "An act to accord the refer of the previous dependent of the previous definition to refund

carrying the mail within the year aforesaid; a statement of the land and water mails within the time aforesaid; a report of extra allowances made to contractors within the aforesaid time; a statement of the curtailments of mail service, &c. within the year aforesaid; a report of fines and deductions from the pay of contractors within the same time; asked that the committee be discharged from the said abstract, statement, &c., and that the same be laid on the table, and that so much of said letter as relates to extra allowances for mail service be printed; which was agreed to.

#### WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1840.

### IN SENATE.

Reports from committees were made as follows: By Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce, recom-ending a concurrence in the amendments of the House to the bill extending certain privileges to American vessels en-gaged in a certain mentioned trade, and for other purposes; which was agreed to.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, from the Con Pensions : House bill for the relief of William Via, with

Dy Mr. DRIGHT, from the Committee on Pensions: An adverse report on the claim of Hugh W. Wormley.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th June, 1849, was read the first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Figure.

and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill from the House to smend the act entitled an act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and to grant precouption rights, &c. was read a first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill from the House authorizing a register for the barque Incarnacion was read a first and second time by its title.

On motion of Mr. MOOR, the ordinary rules were dispensed with, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The amendments of the House to Senate bill explanatory of the act entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes," were taken up

proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the re-linquishment of the 16th section in certain cases and the selec-tion of other lands in lieu thereof; which was ordered to be engrossed, and was subsequently read a third time by unani-mous consent and passed.

Mr. GREEN asked of the Senate as a favor to himself that

which was agreed to.

Mr. G. explained the grounds on which the bill rested, and gave a history of the gallantry of Mr. Purkis in recapturing a vessel taken by the British in the war of 1812, and delivering

The Yucatan bill was next taken up-the ame United States to aid in putting an end to the war of devas-tation in Yucatan: provided the aid hereby authorized be rendered in concurrence with the Government of that State." Mr. DiX rose and addressed the Senate at considerable

ength in favor of his amendment, and when he closed— Mr. HANNEGAN alluded to the fact that authentic intelbetween the parties, and moved that the bill b passed over informally for the present, until he had further information. A somewhat discursive debate ensued, after which, without taking any vote on the bill, the Senate went into Executive on, which occupied the rest of the day.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KAUFMAN, by leave, previous notice having been

one-half of Sabine Pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river as far north as the thirty-eecond degree of north latitude. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. K. also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Texas in relation to extending the jurisdiction of said State over one-half of Sabine Pass, Sabine lake, and Sabine river. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

or other purposes. Read and committed.

Also, an adverse report on the petition of Wm. Fuller aid on the table.

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to

whom was referred Senate bill for the relief of Reynolds May, eported the same back to the House without amendment. Mr. KING of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Revo-

utionary Claims, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved. That D. F. Manice have leave to withdraw from Mesosped. I nat D. the files of the Clerk the papers presented by him, and that the Commissioner of Pensions be requested to transmit to the Clerk the petition and papers in the case of Charity Freeman.

Mr. GAYLE, from the Committee on Private Land Claims eported a bill to grant portions of the public lands to the Mo-bile and Ohio railroad company, and for other purposes. Read

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported bills for the relief of the heirs of Lieutenant Bartlett Hinds, and for the relief of the heirs of Nebemiah Stokely. Read and committed. Mr. B. also made an adverse report on the petition of Abram

Brinker. Laid on the table.

Mr. HOLMES, of New York, gave notice of a motion for eave to introduce a bill to change and establish the compen-ation for mileage of Senators and members of the House of

Representatives of the United States.

Mr. BARRINGER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BARRINGER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made adverse reports on the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana in relation to the Miami Indians, on the petitions of the Catawba tribe of Indians, and of Joseph Keener and others in behalf of the same. Laid on the table.

Mr. BARRINGER, also from the same committee, to whom was referred Senate bill for the relief of Samuel W. Bell, a native of the Cherokee nation, reported the same back to the House without amendment. Committed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of E. B. Cogswell, and a bill for the relief of Jesse Sutton. Read and committed.

and committed.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, presented the petition
B. Marshall, Tuchahatchee, G. W. Stidham, and George
Scott, delegales of the Creek nation, for the passage of a law
for the adjustment of their unsettled business. Referred to the
Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion Mr. BURT, the Committee on Military Af-

fairs was discharged from the further consideration of the re-solutions of the Legislature of Florida for the appropriation of the St. Francis barracks at St. Augustine for the use of a of the St. Francis barracks at St. Augustine for the use of a seminary of learning; from the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan in relation to the refunding of money advanced for the equipment of troops; and also from the petition of John Campbell & Co., of Pensacols, for payment for subsistence furnished troops in the United States service; and they were hid on the table.

On motion of Mr. BOYD, the Committee on Military Af-

lition of officers of the United States army now on duty in Mexico for an increase of the price of rations; and from the petition of George W. Crawford for payment of his account for supplies furnished, &c.; and they were laid on the table.

Mr. FISHER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made adverse reports on the petitions of John F. Staser and George E. Blake, administrator. Laid on the table.

# THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1848.

# IN SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Seni The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the 28th ultimo, calling for the quantity of sugar imported into the United States during the years 1844, 1845, 1846, and 1847.

[During the year 1844 the quantity of brown sugar imported was 179,857,491 pounds, value \$6,793,540; white clayed 4,731,516 pounds, value \$276,704; loaf and refined 2,215,517 pounds, value \$134,454.

During the year 1845, brown 111,957,404 pounds, value \$4,566,392; white clayed 1,662,574 pounds, value \$91,172; loaf and refined 2,044,862 pounds, value \$132,991.

During the year 1816, brown 126,731,661 pounds, value \$5,348,682; white clayed 1,043,835 pounds, value \$81,268; loaf and refined 253,379 pounds, value \$17,909.

During the year 1847, brown 222,683,261 pounds, value

bring in a hid to write the set estitled # An act to provide for the payment of action and other property lest or destroys in the unitary server of the United States," approved January 18, 1837, and he act approved 14th October, 1857, and 23d August, 1842, attendancy of the same, which was restorice by its title an appropriately seferred.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. YULEH from the Committee on Navel Affai
A bill for the relief of the local representatives and survite
Benjamin F. Hart lase purser in the many of the Un

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KING, of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval I fairs, to which were referred Senate bills for the relief of a forward officers of the late Exploring Expedition and for a relief of Thos. Brownell, reported the same back to the Hou

without amendment. Committed,
Mr. STRONG, from the Committee on Revolutis Pensions, made adverse reports on the petitions of Olive King, Eunice Clark, Cuty Buraham, and Elizabeth K. Bru not. Laid on the table.

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the a lief of Mary Piks. Read and committed.

Mr. PULTOJ, from the Committee on Invalid Pensiona reported bills for the relief of Sarah Wood; for the relief of Henry Miller; granting a pension to Gideon A. Perry which bills were severally read and committee.

Mr. VENAELE, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Fielding G. Brown. Read and committee.

Mr. ECKEET, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Jos. Taylor. Read and committee.

Also, adverse reports on the petitions of Read States. or the relief of Jos. Taylor. Read and committed.

Also, adverse reports on the petitions of Benj. Holland,
borer Long, and Chas. Taylor. Laid on the table.

Mr. W. T. LAWRENCE, from the same committee,

Mr. W. T. LAWRENCE, from the same committee, made adverse reports on the petitions of Ephraim Spoor and Robert Milligan. Laid on the table.

Also, from the same committee, reported bills for the relief of Mary W. Thompson and John Haup.

Also, a bill for the relief of Wm. Tee; which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed; and, being engrossed, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill was read twice and ordered to be engrossed; and, being engrossed, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. FARRELLY, the Committee on Patents

was discharged from the petition of Calvin Emmons; and it was laid on the table.

Mr. McILVAINE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. Read and committed.

# FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1848.

## IN SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting reports from the Secretary of War and Commissioner of Indian Affairs showing the result of the set-tlement by the treaty of August, 1846, with the Cherokees,

treaty of 1835-'6.

The statement of the Second Auditor shows the amounts paid to various classes of officers and agents employed in the execution of the Cherokee treaty of New Echota of 1835-'6 execution of 1835

3	Employ in art or Superintendents,	200
1	Clerks	68
ł	Salary agents	38
ł	Conductors of enigrants25,824	88
1	Disbursing agents	32
I	Physicians	47
1	Interpreters	83
I	Issuing agents	17
1	Enrolling agests	00
1	Collecting agents 7,232	93
1	Medical supplies 5,487	55
ı	Services of Chrokee committee	50
1	Transportation of military officers 7,062	31
1	Cost of transportation of funds 6,615	06
I	Expenses of negotiating treaty	47
1	Stationery	
ł	Printing 532	62

\$235,516 63 The additions appropriation called for under the reports the Commissioner of Indian Affairs amounts to \$564,866

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

By Mr. DIX, from the Committee on Commerce: A concerning Spanish ateam vessels.

Mr. D. asked the immediate consideration of the bill, the content of the bill, the content of the bill.

Mr. D. asked the immediate consideration of the bill, explaining its object; which motion was agreed to, and the bill was considered it Committee of the Whole and ordered to be engrossed, and was by unanimous consent subsequently read a third time and passed.

Also, from the same committee, a bill to authorize the issuing of a register to the Spanish steamers Tridente and Cetro. Read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT the bill to admit the State of

Wisconsin into the Union was considered in Communities Whole, and read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, the On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the private bills on the calcindar; when the following bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, read a third time, and passed:

A bill for the relief Purser Benj. J. Cahoone.

A bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the brig of war Somers.

A bill for the relief of Messrs. Cook, Anthony, Mahon, and

A bill for the relief of William H. Prentiss.

A bill for the relief of Anna J. Hassler.

A bill for the relief of Welcome Parmeter.

A bill for the relief of Welcome Parmeter.

A bill for the relief of Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. HUNT, the Committee of the Whole in the state of the Union was discharged from the further con-

sideration of bills to to establish the collection district of Wareham, in the State of Massachusetts; to establish a collection district in the State of New York; and to to establish the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia; and

ham, in the State of Massachusetts; to establish a collection district in the State of New York; and to re-establish the collection district of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia; and they were respectively read and ordered to be engrossed; and, being engrossed, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to establish a collection district in South Carolina, and for other purpoers, was reed a third time and passed.

The House, on motion of Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, (Mr. Sixs in the chair)

The first bill on the calendar was the bill (No. 68) for the relief of the representatives of Benjamin Hodges, deceased, on which an amendment, offered by Mr. ATKINSON, was pending. After debate, the bill was laid aside to be reported with the recommendation that it do pass.

The next bill on the calendar was for the relief of the legal representatives of Cornelius Manning, deceased. This bill is precisely similar in all respects to the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Maryland, of \$280, the value of a slave conveyed from the United States by the British fleet in 1814; the money to come out of the fund allotted by the British Government under the first article of the treaty of Ghent. The bills were both finally passed—yeas 125, nays 28—and sent to the Senate.

M. Mell ANE memoid that when the House adjourns to

ent to the Senste.

Mr. McLANE moved that when the House adjourns to

tions for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1849, which had just been returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee the Senate with amen of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. VINTON, the bill making

THE "PROGRESS" IN FRANCE.

We have thought that we could not offer to our readers just now any thing more acceptable than so Guards. He (my informant) wrote the address of the mighty by its (late our correspondent at Paris, as relates to extract from that journal therefore the following :

Pants, APRIL 13, 1848.

hape and nothing can be more equivocal in its aspects or It would be difficult to express to you the anxiety with whire a second circular to the general commissaries of the Govern-ment in the departments, (nearly two hundred in all,) re-Chartists would have commanded a hundred thousand to the taleats, experience, and repute included. parties on this system of the Minister, which they allege ren-ders the elections a revolutionary process, and must render the pelling the irruptions of the free corps organized here. assembly a turbulent faction. The motive semi-officially pre-sented for the seizure and monopoly of all the railroads is that tax on all inheritances; a judiciary freely elected; complete not be other than a lukewarm and dangerous deputy. His in-

the Luxembourg. You may see in the London Morning abstinence from any co-operation with the Trojans Chronicle of the 6th instant a just exposition of the doctrines of each teacher. Alison, in his article in the last Blackwood, be a pro One could wish that it were truly labor; but it is anti-labor, with which capital has a worse chance. I am disposed to repeat the reviewer's counsel to Great Britain for our Union:

lihood. It is so in the factory districts of Belgium.

A fortnight ago the President of the Club of Communiste,

parasites, and office-hunters; the National, organ of them of the mombers, betraying the republican cause; rhetorizians and scribblers in the Government, but no stateman; commisseries in the provinces too much restrained; not half enough of dismissate from offices in any division of France; Thiers was secretly consulted, and retained dangerous influence; the number of the Provisional Government should have become the minister of a department; their positical task quit sufficient for any human powers; the beads of the ministreshould have been chosen among the leading radicals as an artilary force; little hope of satisfactory elections of the National Guards—the colonels probably would be aristocrats; as for the elections of the National Assembly, the Government should have caused them to be held before the middle of March, or decreed a postponement of at least two months, within which time the true republicans might counteract in the provinces the machinations of Legitimists, Orleanists, Episcopacy, strious, and others. The Paris clubs, who know how the parinces were invaded and invested, believed that the National lessembly, if soon elected, would be anti-republican and counter-reliable, if soon elected, would be anti-republican and counter-reliable to the fast are quite sufficient in the province the middle of March, or decrease an amount of the depoties and the relinquishment of the Chartier and the relinquishment of the Government sould faderal, and the relinquishment of the Chartier ment to the American.

The committee charged was the relinquishment of the Chartier and the relinquishment of the American. The Canton is to every the committee charged was the trion to the American. Each Canton is

they would not submit to its sgency ; if rebellion occurred out of Paris, civil war ad internicionem must follow sional Government really favored the old Nationa The Pro recent events in Paris, and in France generally. We extract from that journal therefore the following:

Provisional Government with a proper sense of its true policy and dependence. I observed to him that the overthrow of the Provisional Government would at once occasion a fatal anarchy. If his do come, he answered, it will be the fault of the Manuscrition events, buge forts, extraordinary freaks, the hesitating trimmers at the Hotel de Ville; go to your friend Lamartine and lecture him. The same politician paid me a that it is almost impossible for a man of visit yesterday evening. He entertained nearly the same views; however, he was less dissatisfied with the National the midst of the clanger of revolutions, to find a term of the commentary. The greater period of Europe remainds me of Mr Jefferson's phrase, (persons I do not quote it correctly,) the threes and phrase, (persons I do not quote it correctly,) the threes and phrase, (persons I do not quote it correctly,) the threes and phrase, (persons I do not quote it correctly,) the threes and the realization of the provinces as well as in the capital interest of the rate of the true breed had still no hope of the National Assembly; he could not venture to predict results, for hunger and extreme wretchedness were not counsellors of for-

doubtful in its results than what is now preclaimed and pursued in this capital. A journalist said a few days ago, "We are 9th instant in London was awaited by the moderate people of the 9th instant in London was awaited by the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of their cost nontification. The movement of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the French capital. They are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the production of the Chartists, as they are relieved in a degree by the comparative failure of the Chartists, as they anticipated, from a possible complete mob victory in London, a manufactural of the moderate people of the chartists of the charti pecting the management of the elections, in a way to ex- coadjutors. The estimate of foreign worksien driven from lude from the assembly all save sterling republicans of note- France by the French operatives is fifteen thousand; I would riety, "honest and courageous men, ready to die for the people's cause." He is understood to prescribe all who served ous expulsion, has issued an address which places "understood to prescribe all who served ous expulsion, has issued an address which places "understood to prescribe all who served out of the property of the courage out of the property of the courage out of the property of the courage out of the courage out of the property of the courage out of the property of the courage out of the course of the courage out of the course of the courage out of the course of the courage out of the course of the courage out of the courage out of the course out of the courage out of the courag the late Government or professed fealty to it—the whole dy-mastic opposition—every one who concurred in the idea of a whom France employs," and confides "the honor of the ho gency ; an immens proscription as to numbers, and with pitable republic to the generosity of the people." In days of yore the British Government would have demanded instan Bold and able strictures are passed by several of the organs of satisfaction for such treatment of British subjects : tempor

Non intervention and fraternity are professed over Europe nevertheless there is a universal vague apprehension of a gen the present boards of directors do not occupy a multitude of eral war, that may prove as fierce, rancorous, and obstinat ers as the State will do. This is interpreted into a as the old conflicts of the nations. The French military board scheme of official alms for them, the fund being the proceeds of defence advises armies of observation on the side of Savoy, of the roads. The shares are in a hundred thousand hands; and on the whole southern and southwestern frontier. Paris of the roads. The shares are in a hundred thousand hands; there must be an immediate fall below the fifty per cent. by which they are already reduced. The Constitutionnel of the lith instant devotes a long article to intelligent expostulation and rebuke. In the Minister's circular a constitution for the republic is sketched which must be greeted by every candidate to be deemed worthy of the assembly. "The assessment of 'taxes according to fortunes; a proportional and progressive 'tax on all imberitances; a judiciary freely elected; complete 'tax on all imberitances; a judiciary freely elected; complete. tax on all inheritances; a judiciary freely elected; complete institution of jury; equal subjection to military service; grade of lieutenant to that of colonel—able body, equal to any gratuatous and equal education; the means of labor secured to all; democratic reconstitution of industry and credit; voluntary association substituted every where for the discreted derivation substituted every where for the discreted derivation substituted every where for the discreted derivation substituted every where for the discrete derivation of individual enterprise." Who ever, adds M. Ledru-Rollin, is not decided to sacrifice his repose, his prospects, his life, to the triumph of these ideas, cannot be other than a lukewarm and dangerous deputy. His innot be other than a lukewarm and dangerous deputy. His influence would peril the peace of France. He must be blind
to the fact that the old social order has perished, and that a
new one is to be created.

Michael Chevalier has been dismissed from his chair of political economy in the college of France, his proximate sin
is the able reasoning which he adventured in the Journal des
Debats against the "organization of labor" according to the Debats against the "organization of labor" according to the theory of M. Louis Blane, the member of the Provisional Government who presides over the convocation of workmen at mation of neutrality by the American Government, and a strice of the convocation of workmen at mation of neutrality by the American Government, and a strice of the convocation of t ments, but wise and fair to pause for the sequel. There may be a prolonged organized anarchy—a republicanism as distinct the confined and popular sense of the denomination, would be a return finally to barbarism—the reverse of American repub

with which capital has a worse chance. I am disposed to repeat the reviewer's counsel to Great Britain for our Union:

"We are sure (he says) it is ardently desired in this country that pacific relations should not be disturbed with the great republic, provided she keeps within her own territory, and does not seek to assuage her thirs at foreign fountains. By all means, let the long-wished-for experiment be made. Let it be seen how society can get on without the direction of property and knowledge. Let it be seen into what sort of state the doctrince of the Socialistics and R: Simontane, the dates of the trades unions, the clamor of the working masses, will appeally reduce society. Theirs be the glory and the honor if the experiment succeeds; theirs the disgrace and the obloquy if it fails. Let all other nations stand also, and winces the great experiment—"a clear stage and no favor be the universal maxim. But it every other people sebata now into its taining the example, till it is seen how the experiment has succeeded in the great parent republic. It will be time enough to follow its footsteps when experiences has proved it is constant to human happiness and social stability."

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For t

A fortnight ago the President of the Club of Communists, who edits an extreme radical journal, and has ascendency aver a large part of the multitude, called on me, as an ald acquaint ance, to converse about French and American affairs. He had youchsafed support to the Provisional Government. I was therefore a little surprised at what I here report to you as the substance of his remarks.

The Provisional Government going headlong to ruin flown internal discord and lack of republican energy; Launetine publicly disavowing Ledru Rollin; surrounded by finturers, parasites, and office-hunters; the National, organ of these of the members, betraying the republican cause; rhetorolans and scribblers in the Government, but no stutemant; commission in England and the relanguablement of the Government of the Clubs of the contract of the multitude, called on me, as an ald acquaints and Carlerobe. This day's record of similar ricors in France is end, though they may expedite general quiet by stimulating the Provisional Government and the real majority—the substantial clients of the real maj